

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9114 號四百一十九第 日四十二月二年三十緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

五年禮 號八十月三英卷香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

NOTICE

ARRIVALS.

March 16. SIGNOR German steamer, 335 T. British, Hoichow 15th March, General-SIEMSEN & Co.

March 16. INDIA, German steamer, 297 N. Emcke, Haiphong 14th March, General-A. R. MARTY.

March 17. DECIMA, German steamer, 905 P. Ostmann, Bangkok 9th March, Rice—SIEMSEN & Co.

March 17. ALEXINGTON, British str., 800, Reynell, Whampoa 17th March, General-SIEMSEN & Co.

March 17. KUTANG, British steamer, 1,495, Young Wu 13th March, Rice—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

March 17. FORTUNE British steamer, 505 J. S. Wylie, Tamshui 14th March, and Swatow 16th General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

March 17. LENNON, British steamer, 1,327 John Threlle, Glasgow via Liverpool 18th Jan. and Singapor 10th Mar., General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

March 17. TANIGA, Portuguese g.b. Gouves 14th March.

March 17. GENERAL V. German steamer, 1,000, H. von Schuckmann, Yokohama 9th, Hyogo 11th, and Nagasaki 14th March, Mail and General—MEYERSON & Co.

March 17. CHINA, German steamer, 1,093 P. Haye, Bangkok 10th March, General-YUNN FAT HONG.

March 17. SAINT, French str., 470, Portau, Saigon 11th March, Rice—CLARKE & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

March 17. MARCONI, British str., for Singapore.

Wesoon, British str., for Amoy.

Titan, British str., for Amoy.

Telamon, British str., for Singapore.

Tarvos, British str., for Nagasaki.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Pisces, German str., for Amoy.

Bothwell Castle, British str., for Saigon.

Catterthun, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

March 17. ANTON, German str., for Hoichow.

March 17. TAVIOR, British str., for Saigon.

March 17. KUTANG, British str., for Whampoa.

March 17. SAINT, French str., for Haiphong.

March 17. SOUTHERN CHIEF, Bar, bark, for Haiphong.

March 17. ARAVON APCAR, British str., for Calcutta.

March 17. TELAMON, British str., for London.

March 17. GRENALLOCH, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per STANZ, str., from Hoichow—Mr. Aspin, and 70 Chinese.

Per KUTANG, str., from Wuhsu—5 Chinese.

Per INDIA, str., from Haiphong—Mr. C. Bunder, and 10 Chinese.

Per DIAO, str., from Bangkok—34 Chinese.

Per KUTANG, str., from Tamsui & Co.—Mr. Fortune, and 150 Chinese.

Per LENNON, str., from Glasgow, &c.—139 Chinese.

Per CHAI, str., from Bangkok—15 Chinese.

Per General WEILER, str., from Japan—Mr. J. B. Gibbs, and 2 Japanese students for Germany, and 9 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per ARAVON APCAR, str., for Singapore—Mrs. Edgar, baby, and amah Mr. H. H. James for Calcutta—Lieut. R. W. Brooks, R.A., and Mr. J. P. Braga.

Per DIAMANT, str., for Amoy—40 Chinese.

For Manila—Mr. G. Gilman, and 14 Chinese.

Per Salas, str., for Haiphong—Mr. Troyan, and 24 Chinese.

Per GRENALLOCH, str., for Shanghai—Don Antonio de Castro, and Don Antonio de Camara.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Desina*, from Bangkok 9th March, reports had light winds and north-easterly swell.

The British steamer *Kutang*, from Wuhsu 13th March, reports had moderate to fresh winds with occasional showers of rain throughout.

The German steamer *China*, from Bangkok 10th March, reports had fine weather and light N.E. winds, and on Wednesday very rough sea from N.E.

The British steamer *Fisher*, from Tamsui 14th March and Swatow 16th March, reports from Tamsui to Amoy experienced moderate to fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather; from thence to port moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. To Swatow via Haiphong.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED the very best Quality HOLAND GENEVER or GIN in Cases of One Dozen or less, White Crystal Glass Bottles, Key Brand.

Also GENEVER in Stone Bottles and POMERANIAN BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CART RIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c.

The RISING HOPE TOBACCO from Nella (Rotterdam) J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 & 23, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street.

FOR SALE.

HAMPAIGNE "MONOPOLE" HEIDSIECK & Co.

MONOPOLE REG. SEAL (medium dry).
"Do. "Do. "Do. End Foil (dry).
"Do. Gold Foil (dry).
"Do. "Do. "Do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO., BEIJING, CHINA, and JAPAN.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1886. [194]

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH STEAMER "SOO-CHOW," Capacity, 312 Tons. Sped, 11 Knots. Thoroughly repaired last month. Terms moderate. Apply to BO TIM, Broker, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 5th February, 1887. [291]

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, "ZUB EICHE," KIEL, \$8 per Case of 4 dozen jugs.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 4th November, 1886. [293]

INTIMATIONS.

FILTERS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

THE FILTRE RAPIDE.

TRAVELLING FILTERS.

TABLE FILTERS.

S H I P S FILTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887. [26]

W BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Very Handsome Postage Stamp Albums.

Fresh consignment of "Rowshaw" Toffee.

Mails and General—MEYERSON & Co.

March 17, CHINA, German steamer, 1,093 P.

Haye, Bangkok 10th March, General—

YUNN FAT HONG.

March 17, SAINT, French str., 470, Portau,

Saigon 11th March, Rice—CLARKE & Co.

March 17, MARCONI, British str., 1,000,

Hoichow 15th March, General—

JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

March 17, FORTUNE British steamer, 505 J. S.

Wylie, Tamshui 14th March, and Swatow

16th General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

March 17, LENNON, British steamer, 1,327 John

Threlle, Glasgow via Liverpool 18th Jan.

and Singapor 10th Mar., General—ADAMSON,

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1887 NOW READY. 1887

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1887.
WITH CHINA DIRECTORY,
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
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Associations, &c., and Directories for
Manufacturers, &c.

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W A T E R S

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THE DISPENSARY, Foochow.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Tientsin.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hankow.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. At that hour no copy is issued.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18TH, 1887.

The attendance at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday was wretchedly small, and the only topic those who were present could find to discuss was a miserable little question of red tape. The Chairman opened the proceedings with a brief speech, touching *scrutinies* on the subjects mentioned in the report—which was very lengthy, touching on many important questions—after which he made an almost pathetic appeal to his hearers to "make remarks." No one seemed to have any remarks to make, however, and the report was adopted without discussion. Subsequently it occurred to Mr. GRANTHAM Sharp to ask whether any reply had been received to a communication which had been made to the Government. No reply had been received. This gave rise to the discussion on what we have called a question of red tape. Ultimately the Chamber took up what we cannot but regard as a false and undignified position. The case stands thus. In July last Messrs. Bates & Co. wrote to the Chamber giving information as to an attempted illegal exaction by Chinese *lekin* officials—at the entrance to the harbour. This letter was sent by the Chamber through the local Government, to the British Minister at Peking, with a request that His Excellency might be pleased to represent the matter at an early date to the Tsung-li Yamen. The correspondence states that the letter of the Chamber with its enclosure had been duly transmitted to the Minister. The fact that no reply has been received from the Minister is received by the Chamber as proving that the hands of the local Government, so that in case of any neglect they may not be able to plead that they were left uninformed. On the ground of saving time and labour the same course has the merit of expediency. Let us suppose that on a question respecting the commercial interests of Hongkong the Chamber address the Minister at Peking direct. What would happen? The Minister would be able to do nothing until he had communicated with the Government here and forwarded to it either the original or a copy of the Chamber's communication. Surely it is a more direct route to send from the Chamber to the Colonial Secretary's office and thence to Peking than to send first to Peking, back to Hongkong, and then again to Peking. If such a course as the latter had been suggested by the Circumlocution Office we would not have been surprised, but it certainly is surprising to find it suggested by a body supposed to be so eminently practical as the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. From whatever point of view we look at it the action of the Hongkong Government as the channel of communication for questions respecting the commercial interests of Hongkong cannot properly be described as "cheating savagery."

The contents of the Appendix are too numerous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Great Britain, 1842.

United States, 1858.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

Convention, 1860.

Tientsin, 1858.

Treaty of Commerce, 1866.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

Addition, 1869.

Germany, Tientsin, 1861.

Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN.

Great Britain, Netherlands.

United States, Korea.

TREATIES WITH COLOMBIA.

Spain, 1867.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

China, Siam.

Thailand, 1886.

LEGAL.

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881, 1884, 1886.

Rules of Admiralty, 1865.

Tables of Consular Fees.

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong.

Table of Hongkong Court Fees.

Admiralty Rules.

Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China.

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai.

Chinese Passengers Act.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

China, Siam.

Japan, Customs Seizure, China.

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

HONGKONG.

Charter of the Colony.

New Rule of Legislative Council.

Port Regulations.

&c., &c.

ORDERS RECEIVED.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

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YOKOHAMA.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MARINA.—Messrs. J. & J. Co.

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Cardis.

HANOI.—Mr. F. Mainboy.

HAIPHONG.—Mr. G. Gayelle.

BANGKOK.—Messrs. Raunay & Co.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Bayley & Co.

PEKING.—Messrs. Maynard & Co.

COQUIMBO.—Messrs. Newson & Ferguson.

SYDNEY.—Messrs. Gordon & Gosh.

MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Norton, Harris & Co.

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Gordon & Gosh.

LONDON.—Mr. F. Alcock, Clement's Lane.

LONDON.—Messrs. Street & Co.

CORNWALL.—Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.

LONDON.—Mr. W. M. White, 151, Cannon St.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. L. E. Stow, 21, Merchants

Row.

NEW YORK.—Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1887.

ing the Consul at Canton to take action, or by merely placing the evidence before the Hongkong Blockade Commission, which was sitting at that time to deal with the very question raised by such cases as the one in question. Common sense, we should think, would have dictated the latter course. In any case it is too much to expect that the British Minister and the Tsung-li Yamen can occupy themselves with questions arising out of the conduct of petty officers until the high provincial authorities have been applied to for redress by the Consul without avail. It can hardly be necessary to remind the Chamber that Consuls in China exercise quasi-diplomatic powers, and that some valuable time may be lost in appealing to Peking instead of addressing the proper Consular officer. Seeing that this is so, it would probably be better in future if the Chamber, in matters of purely local interest, confined itself to addressing the local Government and shirry the responsibility or the latter of deciding on the best channel of communicating with the responsible Chinese officials.

In the early part of last year Mr. O'Connor, then Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in consultation with the Colonial Office, requested the Chamber to address any communications to Her Majesty's Representative in Peking, respecting the "commercial interests" of Hongkong, through the regular channel of the Government of the Colony. The direction has caused extreme dissatisfaction almost disgust, in the mind of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, by its want of object and interfering in the internal as well as in the foreign affairs of the kingdom. At the time of the occupation of Peking, Mr. O'Connor, who was then Chargé d'Affaires, was unable to attain his object, and it was rumoured that Kim Yen-ku was about to invade Korea, the part of Ningpo was visited by four Chinese war vessels. On every other occasion when any unusual incident has occurred in the foreign relations of the country, China has never despatched any other special commissioners or men of the highest rank, while the English and French have done so. Now the English and French have visited the Nanking group with some Korean officials on board; and what is more remarkable is that Kim Yen-ku was about to invade Korea, the part of Ningpo was visited by four Chinese war vessels. On every other occasion when any unusual incident has occurred in the foreign relations of the country, China has never despatched any other special commissioners or men of the highest rank, while the English and French have done so. Now the English and French have visited the Nanking group with some Korean officials on board; and what is more remarkable is that Kim Yen-ku was about to invade Korea, the part of Ningpo was visited by four Chinese war vessels. 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fine, &c., were legally levied and can be recovered by the steamer paid them. All British subjects are liable of recovering fees as paid by them are invited to communicate with one of the Committee, which consists of Dr. Gowan, Mr. James Marable, and Mr. W. Dunlop.

A test case has already been stated to the Consul-General, in which a British subject who paid his registration fee sue for the return thereof. The Consular authorities have declined to hear the case, as it being the only way of appeal to compel them to do so. It will therefore be necessary to incur some further expense, more especially if the Consul-General further contest the case; but it is believed that those members of the British community in Siam who value their rights and privileges will help to bring to a necessary conclusion the proceedings which have been undertaken on their behalf.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

For the Committee of MARABLE.

W. W. DUNLOP.
Bangkok, 1st March, 1887.

CASE.

Somewhat time ago a notification was posted up at the British Consulate in Bangkok to the effect that the Minister Resident and Consul General by virtue of the powers vested in him by clause I. of the Order in Council of July 28, 1856, authorising him to make rules and regulations for the safety of order, and good governance (government) of Her Majesty's subjects in Siam, made certain rules therinafter named, one of which was that every British subject residing in Siam should register himself, and within a specified time, at the British Consulate, another of which was that every person so registering himself should pay a fee of Two Pounds (4 shillings). The neglect to comply with the requisition to register was declared to render the neglecting person liable to a fine not exceeding 20 Pounds.

The attention of Consul is requested to the Order in question (above), 1. 277, to see if the Act where by it is ratified (Recitals C. I. Vol. X. p. 930).

As far as can be ascertained there appears to be no other Order or act authorising the payment of the fee thus proposed by the levied, and the Consul-General himself, in an interview with some residents in Bangkok, claimed no other authority.

It does not appear that either in the Order or Act above cited any direct authority is given to levy money on any British subject, and if any indirect authority to that effect is to be found in them, it must be implied from the words cited in the notification, whereby that Consular authority is empowered "to make rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government (government) of Her Majesty's subjects in Siam." Whether any such authority can be implied from these words in the principal question will be left to consider.

It has been maintained that an order providing for a levy of money, whether first or small amounting in effect to a Poll-tax, cannot be made binding upon the subject without direct words, and that such words must be embodied either in an Act of Parliament, or in an Order directly ratified by Act of Parliament. This does not appear to be the case in the present instance.

Consul will observe that in Clause 26 of the Order above cited a direct authority is given to levy certain fees in cases of litigation. The absence of such authority to levy fees in the cases of Registration appears significant.

Consul will also observe that in Clause 29 penalty is attached to non-registration (not annual registration which seems not to have been mentioned, but retrospective only for all) and that this penalty is not less than any fine but of a summatum in the notification which relates to Siam. Consul is however requested to consider this point (and if necessary to refer to the Order in Council of 1856 relating to Consular powers, &c.) in forming his opinion.

It should be added that the notification above mentioned was "approved and allowed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery, on the 20th July, 1886, but it is apprehended that if the right to levy the fees in question required an Act of Parliament to make it legal, the defect originally attaching to the claim to levy it could not be cured by the act of any Consular of State.

It is estimated that there are about 40,000 to 50,000 British subjects residing in Siam, and that the amount of money to be collected by the office (which is large) could not possibly be valued at more than £25 per annum. In fact, however, that increased labour would be none at all, as there is plenty of leisure for the officials.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been created in Siam amongst British subjects of various classes by the notification in question, and the vexations proceedings therein contemplated, and it has been resolved to obtain on their behalf a legal opinion on the legality of the poll tax or levy mentioned under the name of a registration fee in the notification.

Dissatisfaction is particularly requested, as the notification comes into operation on the 1st January, 1887, and the fines become payable after the 31st of the same month.

CONSEL IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER THE INTENDED LEVY OF 2 POUNDS ANNUALLY FROM BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM, BY THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BANGKOK, IS LEGAL OR NOT.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that whether a fee on first registration is authorized by the Order in Council of 1856 or the 6. Geo. IV. c. 67 or not, neither annual registration nor an annual fee is legal under this Order, and that the fee, as imposed is illegal.

R. S. WRIGHT.
Temple, 17th January, 1887.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that the rule or regulation made by the Consul at Bangkok requiring British subjects in Siam to annually register themselves and to pay a fee of two Pounds for each registration, is ultra vires and invalid.

I have come to this conclusion for the following reasons.—Here follow the reason, given at some length:

FRANK RAFFORD.
Temple, 17th January, 1887.

DIVORCE IN JAPAN.

The Japan Mail translates the following from the *Chi Shippo*:

In Japan, in accordance with the custom which has prevailed among the most respectable married couples, no divorce is regulated by any consideration as to the character, disposition, or condition of either of the contracting parties. Parties marry pretty much at random, and the natural consequence of their ignorance of the qualifications which ought to be possessed by those who enter the married state is that they separate whenever any disagreement, no matter how slight, springs up between them. This practice is not only injurious to the morals of society, it is manifestly opposed to all those principles which regulate human-happiness.

In Occidental countries divorce is not permitted by law, except in case of adultery.

In France, it was not permissible under any circumstances, and as a result couple tired of each other were wont to seek new partners in other countries. Some years ago, however, the law was changed, and the couple are now entitled to divorce if they have been too stringent, but so far as divorce is concerned they are still prohibited. Contrast the state of matters in France and in other Western countries with that which obtains here. A man may practically dismiss his wife at his convenience, especially if he belongs to the lower and uneducated classes of this country. When a man has married the place he generally stays at the moment he has married. She is likely to be divorced at any time on any pretext whatever her husband has become tired of her.

Statistics for 1883 show that in this country, during that period, the number of marriages was 337,456, and of divorces, 127,102, which proves that the latter amounted to more than one-tenth of the former.

In a town of 100,000 people, there would be 127,102 persons who would then have 66 persons who had entered a state of haplessness, and 24, who were thrown into a condition of comparative misery.

Now, in order to secure that the question of divorce should be placed on a proper footing, both in respect of the law and of custom, it is necessary that we should consider what are the true causes of the present evil.

As the main potent of these causes we may at once point to the want of, or the restrictions upon, social intercourse between the sexes in

this country. In western countries men and women of all ages constantly meet and enjoy the society of one another, their intercourse being, with certain judicious restrictions, practically unfettered. They assemble in the dancing saloon or the concert hall to dance or to listen to music, and in their sports, their walks and recreations, the sexes mingle freely. Parents allow their daughters at the proper age to go to school, and the girls, in their turn, are allowed to visit the homes and habits and estimate the character of the young men whom they meet. When at length a couple are drawn to each other by reciprocal love, a matrimonial promise is exchanged, and thus having had ample opportunity of observing each other previous to marriage, the young people seldom change in their affection for each other. This country, however, is very different, and even the Confucian instruction that the sexes should not be present in the same room after they have attained the age of seven years. Therefore when a man wants to marry, he must see the girl under the guidance of the middleman first, formally known as the媒人 (Mei-jen), who consists in the young persons meeting, and seeing each other. Now, marriage is one of the greatest events of a human life, and it is essential that before this momentous measure be decided upon, full opportunity should be afforded to both parties for arriving at a conclusion as to their respective mental and physical qualities.

Japan is a country where the game of chance is really all that is considered.

The bridegroom, however, must not see each other's face till the marriage day, their parents

having made all the arrangements without even consulting the principal actors in this important affair. Under circumstances such as these it will be absolutely understood that marriage is pretty much like a lottery, in which is completely ignorant of what fortune may attend him. Need it be said that to expect that the girl will be a good wife is a foolish delusion as often as they have been married?

We should say not; the wonder rather is how any such ill-assorted combination can be preserved without rupture during a whole life.

To reform the condition of divorce in this country it is indispensable that the intercessor between the sexes should be differently regulated.

Too often also it is the case that, with a distinct ignorance of the nature of the individual, the媒人 (Mei-jen) is the only one who can sympathise in her husband's work and be proud of his mercantile aptitude. In our country this is all but impossible. Indeed, one may find mutual sympathy and intelligence between a couple of spouses who have attended the matrimonial ceremony, but it is difficult to find a媒人 (Mei-jen) who is not equally ignorant of the nature of his bridegroom.

Intimacy is an all essential element in the creation of mutual love, and it is evident that affection must be increased if a woman can sympathise in her husband's work and be proud of his mercantile aptitude.

In our country this is all but impossible.

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INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per Cent Net premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1887. [60]

MICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

(OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1886. [17]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13]

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S 5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY.

THIS Policy secures to the insured the option of terminating his Insurance at the end of any 5 Year period, and reserving for his Policy a cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend.

If funds are required, the same may be paid immediately on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Dividend of 50 per Cent of all premiums received during the 5 Year period in which death may happen.

Prospects and full particulars may be had on application to:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Acting Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1887. [61]

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES on INSURANCE Against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European.

Ten per cent. at 1½ Net per Annum.

On First-class Godowns.

& Merchandise stored thereon.

thereon. at 1½ Net per Annum.

On Goods, at 1½ Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese.

Tenements, at 2½ Net per Annum.

Second-class Chinese.

Tenements, at 2½ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ONE CENT NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1881. [18]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$10,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

YUEN SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq. YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. HO CHUEN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, paying at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [555]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPTE FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1½ cent per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [74]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES on神話 to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [997]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1884. [177]

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA-STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITED for all News-papers published on the Pacific Coast, the Islands, and Valparaiso, Chile, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Lists of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorized to receive Advertisements.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18]

INTIMATIONS.

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YEE SUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, have always on hand LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & CO., No. 23 LYNDHurst Terrace, [33]

* * * H. M. T. A. I., COAL MERCHANT, has also a hand.

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

No. 35, PRAYA CENTRAL, 1880.

WING-TAI, SHEDDERS, STEVEDORES, AND COAL MERCHANTS.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORESIDE NOTICE.

NO. 23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

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